THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1831. NO. 12.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831---tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office.

June 24---tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,

50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.

Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call.

C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

JAMES HANSON, SADDLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.

Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 11.—tf

A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Setts; Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Pannel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.

October 4—2mo.

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, a STEAM COTTON FACTORY, situated in Bardstown, Ky. distant thirty-seven miles from Louisville.—The building is of brick, finished in the best manner; the machinery is of good quality, and in good order, having been in operation but eighteen months. Connected with the Cotton Machinery, are double setts of WOOL CARDS, capable o carding near *Two Hundred pounds per day*. The purchaser will meet with A BARGAIN. An inventory of the whole machinery can be seen on application to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

October 7—1mo.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin*,) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830-tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST.
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE.
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831---tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18---tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,		$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00	to	3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do	do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING do.	Imperial,		4 00	to	5 50
do	Superroyal,		3 50	to	5 25
do	Medium,		2 50	to	3 25
do	Demy,		2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,		1 87	to	2 25
do	Medium,		1 62	to	1 75
do	Crown,		75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,		1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,			4 50	to	5 00

FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS, lb. 20 to 22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

June 24, 1831---tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.

Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor*,
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*.

July 26, 1831.—tf

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

NEW GOODS,

83 Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. *do. wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style*, with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831---tf

TOKEN, FOR 1832.

THE TOKEN, for 1832, with twenty embellishments, is received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 51 Market street.

October 18, 1831.—4t

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,

NO. 50 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30---3mo

Received by late arrrvals, and for sale by

DOBBIN & IRWIN:

20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.

Pittsburgh, October 11--tf

97 KITTS MACKERELL.—*ALSO*, on consignment, from eastern manufactories, Ashton and Delaware TICKINGS; CALICOES. For sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Front and Wood streets.

October 7—6t

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

LOTS near the City For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of Lots, valued at from $80 to $200, situated on the public road leading from the end of Fourth street to the two mile run. The lots are pleasantly situated opposite the residence of William Price. A plan may be seen by calling at my office, No. 60 Fourth street. C. DARRAGH.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.---1mo

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.---tf.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, *October 17, 1831.*

AN Election for thirteen Directors of this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 21st day of November next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
October 21, 1831.---3t *Cashier.*

FOR SALE, a valuable property, situate on the northwest corner of Front and Ferry streets, and now in the tenure of Robert Warden and Philip R. Kincaid. Any person desirous of purchasing, will please apply to the subscriber, who resides immediately opposite said premises.

JOHN FINNEY.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1831.—5t*

THE Subscriber, being about to leave Pittsburgh, takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal support given him for the last four years. He would also inform them that before his departure, he will use his best endeavors to procure a *competent* teacher to succeed him.

W. C. PETERS.

N. B.—Those persons indebted to the subscriber, will please settle their accounts, on or before the 20th instant, and those having accounts against him, are desired to leave them at No. 9, Fifth street, where is now selling at *Cost*, a variety of Fancy Goods, Prints, Drawing Materials, &c.

October 14, 1831. W. C. P.

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23---tf

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

JAMES B. MORGAN offers for sale the *MORGANZA MILLS*, situated in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Chartiers, two miles below Canonsburgh, and sixteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the Washington and Pittsburgh turnpike, consisting of a Grist Mill, one run of French Burrs of superior quality, and one run of first rate country stones; a Saw Mill and Hemp Mill on Hines & Beans' patent, which will break near a ton per day—will be sold either with or without the Hemp machinery, as the Hemp House is well calculated for any other machinery, such as fulling, carding, spinning, &c., as there are drums in both stories, run by one of the cog wheels of the Grist Mill; large and convenient house, &c., miller's house, stabling, &c.

I will sell with the mills, eight, sixty, or two hundred and thirty-eight acres of Prime Land, as may suit the purchaser. If the Farm is not sold with the Mill, it will be sold separate. It is a first rate Stock Farm, having meadow of the best quality, good Barn and Orchard, one double and three single Cabins. It is in good repair, and a good spring in every field. This property is advantageously situated for any gentleman wishing to educate his children, being but two miles from Jefferson College, which is in a very flourishing situation, having one hundred and sixty-three students, as he could be making money and superintending his children's education at the same time. A large amount of goods might annually be sold, for cash, wool and grain, being in the centre of a wealthy neighborhood. Undisputable titles will be given for said property, clear of any incumbrance.

Morganza Mills, Oct. 11, 1831.—5t

"Prize Selling Office."

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 22, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 5TH NOVEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		1,440	1,440
30		1,000	30,000
50		500	25,000
51		200	10,200
51		100	5,100
51		50	2,550
102		40	4,080
102		30	3,060
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
34230 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Oct. 25

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of William Elrod, Esq. late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and all those having demands against the estate of the deceased, are requested to present their accounts, properly attested, for settlement. All persons having any business on the official docket of the deceased are requested to call on Joseph Elrod, at the late residence of the deceased, and all persons indebted to the deceased, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to call upon Thomas Douglas; and all persons having claims against the estate are required to present the same to Thomas Douglas.

JOSEPH ELROD, } Ex'rs.
Oct 25—4 THOS. DOUGLAS, }

A SITUATION WANTED.—A man and his wife (foreigners) producing good references, want employment. The man will engage as porter in a store or tavern, as farmer, gardener, or hostler; the woman as general domestic. Both will remain in the city, or go to the country. Apply at the Agency Office, 63 Fourth street, near the Bank. Oct 25

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.

Pittsburgh, October 25---tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, two apprentices to the tinning business, viz: JAMES HENRY, aged about 17 years, a slim youth, with a remarkable black mark under one of his eyes; is active, intelligent, and very plausible. The other, JAMES M'CANN, about the same age, rather stout made, very high cheek bones, and has rather a down look. They are both pretty well experienced in their business.—Their clothing being various cannot be described, but are supposed to be dressed in roundabouts.—A reward of fifty dollars each will be given for their apprehension, on securing them so that I get them again. All persons are forbid harboring, employing or crediting said apprentices, at the peril of the law.

JAMES CORTLAN,
Oct 25—5t No. 10 Baltimore st. Baltimore

TAKE NOTICE, JOURNEYMEN TINNERS!—Wanted, Two good Journeymen Tinners, to proceed immediately to Cleaveland, Ohio, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given. For further particulars inquire at this office. Oct 25—3t

TO OWNERS OF LANDS AND FARMS.

Wanted to purchase 50,000 acres of valuable and eligibly located lands, or about 50 or 75 first rate and moderate sized farms, situated in any pleasant, healthy, and eligible part of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, or Illinois, for which reasonable and liberal cash prices will be paid; said lands are wanted for French and German capitalists, just arrived in this country, and are desirous of purchasing all in a body, or in large tracts, as near each other as possible. Application to be made and communications received (post paid) at *the Land Agency Office, No. 63 Fourth street, between Wood and Market streets.*

October 25.—2t

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast; it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—w1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb.	7a8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	3¾ a 4	Lead, in pigs	5a5½§
black salts	3†	bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	10a11†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	6†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½ a 9§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50†	Molasses,	37a40§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. brn. 10d	6½§
Coals, bush.	4†	8d	6½§
Candles, lb.	9	6d	7§
Copperas	2½a3†	4d	8§
Cheese	5½a6½§	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g. in bgs.	14a14½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a9½†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼a2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	23†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$4*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	33½a34§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a6½†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 50§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5½*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. Kentucky	4½§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	6¾a7½†
mack'l.	5¾a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	60†	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	40†	loaf,	17 a 18†
rye	33†	Salt,	$2 37§
corn	28§	Soap, lb.	5 a 7
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	3a3½†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$120a130§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	15a16§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20*
Indigo, Span lb.	1½a1¾†	Wool,	40 a 65*
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$6a6½§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$110†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50ct†
blooms, Jun.	$95§	new	30a31†
rolled	110†	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet. cwt.	9½†	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$30 a 33§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11 a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure.

JOHN SUMNER,
No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

SHOES! SHOES!!

PATRICK NICHOLSON,

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store, No. 72 Market Street,

HAS just received from Boston and Philadelphia, complete assortments of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of all kinds and qualities, at the most reduced prices possible, at wholesale and retail.—From his experience in the Shoe Business, he flatters himself that his assortment is amply complete, having selected the entire stock himself: he therefore invites his old customers to renew their dealings with him—he will be thankful for all favors.

P. N. will manufacture Boots and Shoes for customers as formerly. All his work will be warranted. October 14, 1831.—3mwi.

The Steubenville Herald will please publish the above three times, and charge this office.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

231 ACRES OF FIRST RATE UPLAND, lying on the old road from Pittsburgh to Washington. There is about 120 acres of cleared land, in good repair. The contemplated railroad passes through the improvements. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to examine for themselves. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Williamsport, Washington county, Pa

JOHN M'FARLANE.

September 20—iw3mo

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The subscribers have just received from Liverpool, (Engl'd) one case superior twisted and plain SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, to which they invite the attention of those wishing to purchase a superior article of this kind.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Oct 4—2mo Corner of Wood and Fifth st's

JOHN I. KAY & CO,
Booksellers & Stationers,

51 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

COUNTRY merchants and others supplied with articles in their line on the most reasonable terms. Oct 4—8t

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JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm, on the Bank of the Ohio River.

WILL be sold, at public sale, *without reserve*, on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, that Valuable Farm, No. 126 Braden's District, on the Beaver Road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 232 acres, of which about 100 are cleared and under good cultivation: the land not cleared is well timbered.—There are on the place several good springs of never failing water, and a good steam boat landing. The improvements are a good square log house and barn, and two good orchards.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms, which will be easy, made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER, } *Adm'rs.*

August 16, 1831.—wts.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (late the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.) situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Caully, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.

SAMUEL M'GREW.

July 19, 1831—3mow$3

COMMISSION HOUSE,

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

John M'Dowell & J. W. Davis

HAVE CONNECTED THEMSELVES IN THE *Forwarding and Commission Business.*

THEY offer their services to their friends and the public, for purchasing, and selling, receiving and forwarding GOODS and produce of every description, agreeably to instructions. From their acquaintance on the Ohio river, and in the interior of the State, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to transact business in their line, as advantageously as any other House in the place. House on Front street, 2 doors east of the courthouse. September 27.—w3mo.*

NEW WHOLESALE
GROCERY, TEA, WINE, AND LIQUOR STORE,

No 148 Wood street, (back of the round church.)

PITTSBURGH.

G. C. ANDERSON & CO. respectfully inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in that large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Cully, where they have laid in an extensive and well selected stock in the above line, and trust, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage.

TEAS.

Y. Hyson, in chests, ½ chests, and ten catty boxes,
Hyson, do do
Imperial, do do
Gunpowder and Pouchong.

COFFEE.

Java, Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo.

WINE.

Champagne,	Claret,
Madeira and Port,	Sherry,
Lisbon,	Dry Malaga,
Malaga Sherry,	Sweet do.

BITTERS, and assorted CORDIALS.

SPIRITS.

Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, and Jamaica Rum.

SUGAR.

Brown, Loaf, and Lump, in the greatest variety.

FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins	Currants
Bunch do	Figs, Prunes
Bloom do	Lemons

SUNDRIES.

Chocolate	Mustard
Spices of all kinds	Rock Candy

And every article in the Grocery and Spirit line.

As the whole of the above articles were carefully selected, and purchased *for cash* by their Mr. Thomson, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and as they have appointed agents in both places for their future purchases, they are and always will be enable to sell at the very lowest market prices, for cash or acceptances.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in barter. Country Merchants and others visiting Pittsburgh for the purpose of purchasing Groceries, will find it to their advantage to call and examine their present stock.

On Consignment, and For Sale,
SEVEN TONS BAR AND PIG LEAD.

Having been appointed agents for a Confectionary House in Philadelphia, they will keep a large assortment, and as they have made arrangements to be supplied weekly with this article, those favoring them with their orders may depend on having them executed equal if not superior to any manufactured here, at the same time saving at least 30 per cent. ☞ Observe No. 148 Wood street.

September 6—w3mo.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Douglass & Wolfe, lock manufacturers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th October. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Robert Douglass, who is duly authorized to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by said firm.

ROBERT DOUGLASS,
ANDREW WOLFE.

ROBERT DOUGLASS wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Steam Engine and Press Screw factory, and Machinery in general. Screws of all descriptions made to order, at the corner of Penn and Water streets. Oct 25—6

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, well recommended men in the following capacities:—A partner for a profitable concern with very small capital, a bar-keeper, a boat-builder, a cooper, a sawyer, a blacksmith, a coal-digger, and about 300 laborers—also, other situations that are daily offering. Apply without delay at the Agency Office, No. 63 Fourth street, near the Bank, between Wood and Market streets. Oct 25

POETRY.

TO A MOSQUITO.

"His voice was very soft, gentle and low."—*Lear.*
"Thou of the soft, low voice."—*Mrs. Hemans.*

Thou sweet musician, that around my bed
Dost nightly come and wind thy little horn,
By what unseen and secret influence led,
Feed'st thou my ear with music, till 'tis morn?
The wind harp's tones are not more soft than thine,
The hum of falling waters not more sweet,
I own, *indeed*, I own thy song divine, [meet,
And when next year's warm summer nights we
(Till then farewell!) I promise thee to be
A patient listener to thy minstrelsy.

Thou tiny minstrel, who bid thee discourse
Such eloquent music? was't thy tuneful sire?
Some old musician? or did'st take a course
Of lessons from some master of the lyre?
Who bid thee twang so sweetly thy small trump?
Did Norton form thy notes so clear and full?
Art a phrenologist, and is the hump
Of song developed on thy little skull?
At Niblo's hast thou been when crowds stood mute,
Drinking the bird-like tones of Cuddy's flute?

Tell me the burden of thy ceaseless song:
Is it thy evening hymn of grateful prayer?
Or lay of love, thou pipest through the long
Still night? with song dost drive away dull care?
Art thou a vieux garcon, a gay deceiver?
A wandering blade roaming in search of sweets,
Pledging thy faith to every fond believer
Who thy advance with half-way shyness meets?
Or art o' the softer sex, and sing'st in glee,
"In maiden meditation, fancy free."

Thou little Siren, when the nymphs of yore
Charmed with their songs till folks forgot to dine,
And starved, though music-fed, upon their shore,
Their voices breathed no softer lays than thine;
They sang but to entice, and thou dost sing
As if to lull our senses to repose,
That thou may'st use unharmed thy little sting
The very moment we begin to doze,
Thou worse than Siren, thirsty, fierce bloodsipper,
Thou living Vampire and thou Gallinipper.

Nature is full of music, sweetly sings
The bard, (and thou sing'st sweetly too:)
Through the wide circuit of created things,
Thou art the living proof the bard sings true:
Nature is full of thee: On every shore,
'Neath the hot sky of Congo's dusky child,
From warm Peru to icy Labrador,
The world's free citizen thou roamest wild.
Wherever "mountains rise or oceans roll,"
Thy voice is heard, "from Indus to the pole."

The incarnation of Queen Mab art thou,
And "Fancy's midwife,"—thou dost nightly sip,
With amorous proboscis bending low,
The honey dew from many a lady's lip—
('Tho' that they "straight on kisses dream" I doubt.)
On smiling faces and on eyes that weep,
Thou lightest, and oft with "sympathetic snout"
"Ticklest men's noses as they lie asleep;"
And sometimes dwellest, if I rightly scan,
"On the fore-finger of an alderman."

Yet thou canst glory in a noble birth:
As rose the sea-born Venus from the wave,
So didst thou rise to life; the teeming earth,
The living water, and the fresh air gave
A portion of their elements to create
Thy little form, though beauty dwells not there;
So lean and gaunt that economic fate
Meant thee to feed on music or on air.
Our vein's pure juices were not made for thee,
Thou living, singing, stinging atomy.

The hues of dying sunset are most fair,
And twilight's tints, just fading into night,
Most dusky soft; and so thy soft tones are
By far the sweetest when thou takest thy flight.
The swan's last note is sweetest, so is thine;
Sweet are the windharp's tones at distance heard;
'Tis sweet in distance, at the day's decline,
To hear the opening song of evening's bird;
But notes of harp or bird at distance float
Less sweetly on the ear than thy last note.

The autumn winds are wailing; 'tis thy dirge;
Its leaves are sear, prophetic of thy doom.
Soon the cold rain will whelm thee, as the surge
Whelms the tost mariner in its watery tomb.
Then soar, and sing thy little life away;
Albeit thy voice is somewhat husky now.
'Tis well to end in music life's last day,
Of one so gleeful and so blithe as thou.
For thou wilt soon live through its joyous hours,
And pass away with autumn's dying flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Enquirer.

MONS. CHAUBERT—THE FIRE KING.

Who has not heard of the Fire King?—the swallower of poison? The epicure in arsenic and phosphorus? The tippler in boiling Florence oil? The celebrated Monsieur Chaubert who uses melted lead to wash his hands? Who has astonished all England, has arrived in this city, and is exhibiting his experiments in Clinton Hall. He is certainly the eighth wonder of the world—the real salamander, to whom fire, heat, poison, &c. are perfectly innoxious.

On Thursday evening last he gave a private exhibition of his wonderful powers to a select audience of scientific and literary gentlemen, at the lecture room of Clinton Hall. The first thing that strikes the eyes of the spectator is a large oven built of bricks, and resting on the floor of the building. In front of the oven is a small platform, with a table, lights, &c. where Monsieur Chaubert performs his experiments. On the opening of the exhibition Mons. C. made a short address in English—peculiarly marked by a foreign accent. He assured the audience that there was not the slightest trick or deception in any of his experiments: he courted the minutest investigation of every scientific gentleman in the room.

The exhibition commenced with a red hot shovel, which he drew over his face and tongue with the greatest *sang froid* imaginable. Not the slightest injury was inflicted on him. He also drew it over his hair, with the same result. 'Try gentlemen,' said he, 'and satisfy yourselves.' Several gentlemen, reached up their fingers and placed them on his hair and his cheeks. They drew them back with all imaginable haste, as if they had been touching the shovel itself.—His face and hair were covered with his antidote, and he told them so. This excited much surprise.

His next experiment was with sealing wax.—He held the wax to the candle, and dropt it on his tongue. 'Does any gentlemen want to take a seal and give it the impression?' No one seemed desirous of that office, and Monsieur C. took up a portion of the wax between his finger and thumb and drew it in a string from his tongue. He passed over to other experiments, and prepared to take the poison. He told the company that he would take from 30 to 40 grains of phosphorus, four grains of which is sufficient to kill any individual. 'If any gentlemen, however, wishes to use his own phosphorus, I will do so,' he said. Mr. Chilton, the chymist, had brought some phosphorus with him. He desired his young man to take it out and weigh off 40 grains. He did so in the presence of the medical gentlemen. 'Let me try that?' said Mons. C. He took a small portion and rubbed it against a piece of paper. It produced ignition immediately. 'Dat is ver good—very good,' said Monsieur. At his request, Dr. Yates undertook to pour it into his mouth. 'Well,' said the Doctor with a sigh, 'I never administered such a dose before in my life.' When every particle was swallowed, he called on the company to examine his mouth and see that no deception was practised—to satisfy themselves that it was not hid in his mouth. Several medical gentlemen did so. They were perfectly satisfied. They put their fingers into his mouth, and came down from the platform in utter astonishment.

The next experiment was with melted lead.—He took a tin pan full of melted lead, and plunged his hand into it, and took a portion in his hand, and made believe he was washing the tips of his fingers. 'No mistake, gentlemen,' said he, 'put your fingers here.' Several gentlemen did so, and were glad to take them from the vessel again.—They were perfectly satisfied.

His next experiment was swallowing a spoonful of boiling Florence oil. A tin full of this liquid was heated to the boiling point, before the audience. He then took the vessel and plunged a Fahrenheit thermometer into the boiling liquid, and exhibited the instrument to the gentlemen.—It stood at 340. 'Satisfy yourselves,' said he, 'satisfy yourselves.' He then took a spoon, dipt it in the oil, filled it, put it in his mouth, and actually swallowed it down. Every person present was satisfied that there was no deception practised.—'What a fellow!' said one—'why,' said another, 'a certain place not to be named to 'ears polite,' carries no alarms to him.' 'Will you just take a peep,' said a third, 'behind Monsieur Chaubert, and see if his feet are not cloven.'

'Now gentlemen,' said Monsieur C. 'I shall prepare to go into the oven, and take a dish of beef steaks to be cooked.' He retired a few minutes to change his dress. Dr. Pascalis, who appeared to be puzzled and perplexed at all these experiments, took the opportunity to step up to the oven and look in. He opened the door and thrust his hand in. He soon drew back. 'How is the oven, Dr.?' asked a brother physician. 'By George, I could go in myself,' replied the Dr. Monsieur Chaubert, however, soon appeared, went into the oven, roused up the fire, and made arrangements. He wore over his dress a large thick great coat.—'Why do you wear that,' asked some one. 'It is all the same to me,' said he, 'to go in dressed or undressed; if I go in undressed, I must be very cautious when I come out not to catch cold. I wear a coarse great coat over my dress, because it prevents me from catching cold—besides, I have now become economical.' This was received with applause. He then put the thermometer into the oven to ascertain the temperature. 'Bring the beef steaks here.' They were brought. He put them into a tin dish, sprinkled salt and pepper on them. 'I like plenty of steaks,' said he, quite jovially. 'Now, gentlemen,' cried Monsieur, 'come and see the thermometer; but you must look sharp, because the least approach to the cold air will make it fail rapidly.'

Three gentlemen went up to the oven to examine. He siezed the thermometer from the interior of the oven and held it out. 'How much? how much?' It was several seconds before they found the mercury, and then it was 380. 'Oh,' said he, 'it is at least 480, it has fallen since I took it out.' He replaced the thermometer, put a black cap on his head, had the dish of steaks placed alongside of him, took a large tin tube which he protruded through an aperture in the iron door to breathe through, and then entered the oven. During his stay in the oven he looked through his tube, talked rapidly, and sung a pretty French air. He was continually asking 'how many minutes, gentlemen?' 'How many?'—'One'—'Two'—'Three.' 'Oh it must be more, gentlemen; oh it is very hot, gentlemen; full 500 degrees; how many minutes?'—'Four—Five—Six—Seven—Eight minutes.' At eight minutes and fifty-one seconds from his entrance, out he bounced, came down on the stage all covered with perspiration. 'Feel his pulse,' cried several of the physicians. 'Oh yes, gentlemen, feel my pulse,' said he, holding out both his arms. It was felt immediately, and found to be as high as 160. 'No deception,' said he. 'The devil a bit of deception is there,' said one of the spectators. 'Fetch me out the beef steaks,' said Monsieur, 'they are well done now.' The dish was brought down, and quite a rush was made upon them. Every one that could reach the platform, cut a piece off, and fell at eating. 'These steaks are very fine,' said one. 'Rather too much done,' said another. 'That fellow Chaubert,' said a grave looking personage chewing his steak and leaving the room, 'is certainly his Satanic Majesty himself.' Dr. Mott went up to the oven, put his head into the door, drew it rapidly out, and nodded very significantly, as much as to say, 'all right, no deception.' The rest of the spectators stood gazing, talking, and expressing wonder, surprise, astonishment, &c. &c.

Monsieur Chaubert was a Captain in the service of Napoleon. He was taken prisoner by the Russians and sent to Siberia, where it is supposed be discovered his secret antidote to fire and poison.—Two years ago he excited great astonishment in London, and satisfied the college of Physicians and Surgeons, that there was no deception in his experiments. He was offered 5000*l.* for his antidote to prussic acid, but would not take less than 10,000*l.* He has a family of ten children—is a good looking man—with an oval face and fine person. He wears mustachios. He is quite talkative and intelligent, speaks fourteen languages—but English rather incorrectly. He is truly a wonder.

Strength of Leaden Pipes.—Experiments on the subject have been made by closing one end of a piece of pipe, and then injecting water into it by means of a forcing pump attached to the other end, the force of pressure being measured by a guage belonging to the pump. When the water from the injecting pump begins to press out the pipe, little or no alteration is observed in it for some time. As the operation proceeds, however, the pipe gradually swells throughout its whole length, until at last a small protuberance is observed rising in some weak part, which increases until the substance of the pipe becoming thinner and thinner, is at last rent asunder, and the pipe bursts with a crash, and the water issues with great violence. In the first experiment, the pipe was of one and a half inch bore, and the metal, which was remarkably soft and ductile, one fifth of an inch in thickness. This sustained a pressure equivalent to that of a column of water, one thousand feet high; equal to thirty atmospheres, 420lbs. per square inch of internal surface, without alteration; but with a pressure equal to twelve hundred feet of water, it began to swell, or with fourteen hundred feet, or 6,00lbs. on the square inch, it burst. When measured, after the experiment, it was found to have swelled until of a diameter of one inch and three quarters. The edges of the fracture were not ragged, but smooth and sharp like a knife.

We have before us a record of all the improvements in the arts, machines and manufactures invented in the United States and entered in the Patent Office since the year 1793, when the first patent law was passed. It is contained in the document transmitted last winter to Congress by the Secretary of State, and comprises a list of no less than six thousand inventions, the product of American ingenuity in the course of thirty-six years. During that period, the plough has been made to undergo *one hundred and twenty-four* improvements. One hundred and nineteen thrashing machines have been invented. That great problem, the extraction of butter from cream without fatigue to the operator, has been solved in eighty ways by the inventors of eighty churns; and the laundress has been allowed her choice out of one hundred and twenty-five washing machines. One hundred and twenty-three machines have been invented for making nails; the number of new spinning machines exceeds a hundred; the number of improvements in the loom is seventy-three, and in the manufacture of hats forty-three. The number of steam engines exceeds a hundred; that of stoves is nearly the same. There have been forty-two new ways contrived for manufacturing combs, in which, we presume, is included the late ingenious invention for cutting them by a single operation, into all sorts of figures. Four new machines for paring apples have been invented, and three gridirons. Pencil cases, ramrods, razors, and suspenders, have each been subjected to various improvements. An invention has been patented under the name of "dog power," another termed an "elevator of pots and kettles," and a third, destined for a useful domestic purpose under the sonorous Greek name of "Haemagalactophorus."—*N. Y. Post.*

The earth is 2,048,572 miles nearer the sun in winter than in summer. Its motion is 17 miles in a second, so that if a man pulls off his hat to another in the street, he goes many miles bareheaded without catching cold.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

A late Liverpool paper contains the following account of the construction and performance of a new locomotive steam engine, which has recently been placed on the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad:

On Monday last, a trial was made on the railway of a new locomotive engine, by Galloway, Bowman & Glasgow, of Manchester. The engine had attached to it, besides carriages containing about eighty passengers, a train with goods, weighing forty tons. With this heavy load, the distance from Manchester to Newton, fifteen miles, was done easily in fifty-eight minutes.—Here some delay took place from the loss of a small bolt, and some further delay took place at the inclined plane till it was cleared from the Goliath, which had been taking up its load twice. It was supposed by persons on the railway that the new engine would have to do the same thing, but it was determined to try it with the whole load. The first half of the rise was gone over at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, which gradually diminished till it fell to four or five. The engine was thus put to the severest trial, and stood it creditably. The time occupied in the whole journey, exclusive of stoppages, was two hours and twenty minutes. On its return, its powers being then tried, a greater speed was ventured upon.—Starting with about eighty passengers, it came at the usual speed of the first class trains, till about half way. Mr. Glasgow, perhaps grudging to see even an engine with too little to do, directed a train of carriages that stood at the road side loaded with some thirty tons of oak timber to be attached. The operation occupied about twenty minutes, and then the engine, with its great load, went beautifully into Manchester, having occupied exactly two hours on the journey, or one hour and forty minutes, exclusive of the stoppage.

The engine, which has been named the Manchester, has a handsome and substantial look; and has two peculiarities which strike us, though we pretend to little mechanical knowledge, as being advantageous. One is that the machinery is *all in sight*—not stowed away under the boiler, but close to the eye and the hand of the engineer. Another is that the engineer's station is *in front* of the engine, so that no obstruction of the road can escape his notice. The Manchester differs from the other engines of the line in having its cylinders vertical. They are 11½ inches in diameter, with a stroke of 16 inches, and are placed directly over the crank axle, which has wheels of 5 feet three inches diameter. The makers prefer a vertical to a horizontal movement, because in the latter the weight of the piston pressing always on the *lower* side of the cylinder in process of time wears it into an oval form, and renders the engine useless. This, we understand, is not a mere theory, though it might well be argued *a priori* that such would be the effect, but the result of their observations of the wearing of horizontal cylinders in high pressure engines twenty years ago.—The engine has been at work on the railway ever since Monday, and the working parts have, in consequence, got into better condition than they could be supposed to be in a upon a first trial.—The whole week's experience has been confirmatory of the belief that the engine would prove an effective one.

Cotton Swimming Jacket and Life Preserver.—We have lately been presented with a very simple and efficacious Life Preserver, now in use at Yarmouth, and which, from being very cheap and easily used, is worthy of notice, especially at the bathing season, when so many deaths happen from drowning. The Life Preserver is neither more nor less than a double shirt without sleeves, made of strong close cotton, and fitted with a wooden pipe or bit of reed, by which to inflate the cavity contained between the double folds. The shirt reaches down to the lower ribs where it is drawn tight round the body, and is put over the ordinary dress in cases of shipwreck or sudden danger. In bathing it is put next the skin. The texture of the cotton is not sufficiently close to prevent the air from blowing into it, or from passing through when dry; but the moment it is immersed in water, the threads swell so much as to render it impervious to both air and water. It may, therefore, either be immersed in water before being used, or be put on dry, and inflated on going into the water. Without seeing it, one could scarcely believe the completeness of the security afforded by simple cotton cloth. We have tried it in a warm bath for forty minutes under very heavy pressure, and at the end of that time it was as tight and buoyant as at the beginning. At Yarmouth, jackets of this kind are frequently used in going out to wrecks or in bad weather; and to incipient swimmers; they must be very valuable, as they may be worn without any incumbrance, and inflated only when danger threatens, or when fatigue comes on.—*Scotsman.*

Preservation of Hay.—Eye-witnesses assert that in Russia the inhabitants usually preserve hay with all its natural verdure. To obtain this effect, the grass, as soon as cut, is (without being allowed to fade) instantly stacked. A kind of chimney, made with four rough boards, is constructed in the middle of the stack, and it appears that this channel prevents the accumulation of heat from fermentation; and that the herb thus treated retains all its leaves, its color, and its primitive taste. The size of the stack is not mentioned.

On the Phenomenon of Blushing.—M. E. A. Lauth observes, that he is not aware that any precise information has been afforded as to the kind of vessels which produce the color of the face.—Most physiologists merely say that it depends upon the capillaries. M. Lauth states, that if the arteries are successfully injected, the whole of the face becomes of an uniform red tint. It cannot, therefore, be these vessels which produce the phenomenon of blushing. He has derived the following results from a perfect injection of the facial veins: the cheeks were deeply colored, the chin, the tip of the nose and the forehead obtained a slighter tint, and the other parts of the face were still less colored. This kind of coloration resembles that which is produced by mental emotions during life, and we may therefore conclude that blushing depends in part upon venous congestion.

Destruction of Weeds in paved Paths and Courts—The growth of weeds between the stones of a pavement is often very injurious, as well as unsightly. The following method is adopted at the Mint at Paris and elsewhere with good effect. One hundred pounds of water, twenty pounds of quicklime, and two pounds of flowers of sulphur, are to be boiled in an iron vessel; the liquor is to be allowed to settle, the clear part drawn off, and being more or less diluted, according to circumstances, is to be used for watering the alleys and pavements. The weeds will not appear for several years.

New Theory of Capillary Action.—M. Poisson has published, as a paper, the first part of a work which will shortly appear, and in which he gives his views of capillary attraction. After viewing what has been done before, he arrives at the conclusion that the phenomena of capillary are due to molecular action, modified not only by the curvature of the surfaces, as Laplace has said, but also by the particular state of the liquids at their extremities, due to the deficiency on the exterior of that molecular attraction which exists in the interior.

Societe d'Encouragement des Arts et de l'Industrie.

ENAMEL PAINTING.—On the first of June, M. Merinnee made a report on a new application of enamel painting, which promises to be of great importance to the arts. This branch of art has hitherto been confined to painting on enameled metallic plates, or on porcelain: the objection to the former is that, in consequence of the action of the fire on their shape, they can never be used beyond a certain and small size; while the latter, though presenting the advantage of great dimensions, has the inconvenience of not being susceptible of being passed above three times through the fire; because the enamel of the porcelain, not having the same fusibility as the colors, the latter scale off when the action of the fire is prolonged beyond a certain point. The difficulty, therefore, was to find a substance which, while it afforded equal dimensions with the plates of porcelain, would support the action of the fire without breaking or losing its form. This want has been supplied by the discovery of the properties of the lava which is found in great quantities in the mountains Puy-le-Dome, and to which the distinguishing name of *tephrine* has been given: that procured from Volvie is the best. This lava is very porous, and consequently lighter than common stone. It is sawn into plates of moderate thickness, (about half an inch,) and when these plates have been cut perfectly even, the small cavities of the surface are stopped up with a vitrifiable paste, which, by the action of the fire, forms one substance with the lava, and subsequently unites itself firmly with the layer of enamel which is placed over it. Plates of three and four feet long are thus prepared without much trouble or expense, and they may be made double the size. The blocks sometimes taken from the quarries have a superficies of ten feet square. The enameled surface of this lava is not even, like the enamel of porcelain; but it is a little grained, which renders it particularly adapted for pictures on a large scale, as historical pictures, &c. If it were required to use this substance for miniature painting the layer of enamel must be perfectly smooth; and though this would be difficult to effect, the reporter is of opinion that it would not be impossible. The Count de Chabrol, when prefect of the Seine, first employed this lava for the *trottoirs*, or foot pavements, of the streets; and M. Mortelique, being induced from its fusibility, its vitreous qualities, and its porous consistence, to suppose that it was susceptible of being enameled, made a variety of experiments, and ultimately, in 1827, exhibited a head, painted the natural size, on a plate of this lava, which was considered worthy of a prize. But in order to render this generally useful, it was required to make the enamel painting so nearly analogous to oil painting, that historical painters might acquire the art without material loss of time. The great difference was that, on the enamel, as on porcelain, the color could only be applied by small touches in juxtaposition, and could only be degraded by letting the white ground appear more or less through the transparent tints. This mode of proceeding, which is that of miniature painters, is much too tedious for artists accustomed to lay the color thickly on the canvass. M. Montelique has therefore applied himself to the discovery of a white which will combine itself with all the colors used in enamel painting, without decomposing them. In this he has fully succeeded, and by this discovery has removed the only difficulty existing in the use of the lava for paintings; so that pictures of the largest size may now be painted in enamel with the same facility as the oil; and with every facility of retouching the picture, when in progress, is combined the advantage of the colors being rendered capable of bidding defiance to the ravages of time, by the unlimited manner in which they may be passed through the fire. Had this discovery been made three centuries earlier, we should not have to deplore the deterioration of the "Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci, and the "Descent from the Cross" of Daniel di Volterra.

Proceedings of the Royal Institution of G. Britain.

Mr. Marshall on the Origin and Utility of Cowpox, with the Causes of Failure in the practice of Vaccination. Mr. Marshall introduced the subject by a short account of Dr. Jenner and his exertions. He then proceeded to notice the effects of the practice of vaccination, and the causes of its occasional failure. From tables it appeared that the annual mortality in cases of small-pox was reduced in Copenhagen from 450 to 9; in Prussia the average was as 12 to 1; Berlin, in 1819, only 25 had died, being about 1 in 8000; Bavaria, in 11 years, only 5 had died; Anspach, the disease had been completely exterminated; Norwich, in one year the small-pox cut off more persons than any disease, except the plague; Edinburgh, similar havoc; London, in one year 13,000 died; Russia, from 1804 to 1812, there were upwards of 1,200,000 individuals vaccinated.

Mr. Marshall then stated the various causes of failure, as age of virus, want of care, bad selection, &c. &c.; and the precautions under which vaccination might be considered as a thorough barrier to the small-pox.

Mr. Brockedon, on the passage of the Alps by Hannibal. Mr. Brockedon, in offering his remarks upon the passage of Hannibal across the Alps, illustrated his observations by drawings and maps. His object was to show the errors and absurdities into which writers upon this subject had fallen by fire-side conjectures and reliance upon previous authors, who were as ignorant of the Alps as themselves, and whose authorities were incorrect maps. His own actual examination of above forty of the passes across the Alps, having traversed them nearly sixty times, has brought to test the impassable and impracticable routes laid down by different authors—impassable under the authority of Polybius—which, contemporary as he was with the event, and consistent as he was with himself throughout the narrative, Mr. Brockedon thought was the only authority to be relied upon. He successively exposed the fallacies of Levy, St. Simon, Folard, Fortin d'Urban, Whittaker, Laranza, and other authors who theorized upon any other pass than that of the Little St. Bernard, where alone, throughout the great chain, Mr. Brockedon observed the coincidence of time, distances, and events, as related by Polybius, could be found to have occurred.

The researches of General Robert Melville, given to the world by M. De Luc of Geneva, were the first to excite attention to the true line of the passage of the Carthagenians; the subsequent examinations of this and other routes in the Alps by Messrs. Wickham and Cramer, of Oxford, confirmed General Melville's views; and Mr. Brockedon's repeated journey across the Little St. Bernard, and every other course across the Alps, which it was possible for Hannibal with his army to have taken, confirmed his belief in the moral certainty that it was by this pass only that the extraordinary entry of the Carthagenians into Italy was effected.

Remarkable Fatality of the late Mr. Huskisson.—There are some persons who are reported never to have gone into action without being wounded. Mr. Huskisson seems to have labored under a similar fatality, in regard to accidents, from his earliest infancy to that fatal one which closed his career. As a child, he fractured his arm; a few days before his marriage, his horse fell with him, and he was severely hurt; soon after he was knocked down by the pole of a carriage, just at the entrance to the Horse Guards; in the autumn of 1801, being then in Scotland, at the Duke of Athol's, he missed his distance in attempting to leap the moat, and gave himself a most violent sprain of the ankle, accompanied with a considerable laceration of some of the tendons and ligaments of his feet, and it was many weeks before he was able to leave Scotland. Indeed, the effects of this accident were visible in him during the remainder of his life. He afterwards fractured his arm by a fall from his horse, at Petworth; and again, in 1817, by his carriage being overturned. On this occasion, none of his surgeons could discover the prime nature of the mischief; but Sir Astley Cooper was of opinion that the bone was split from the fracture up to the joint. The recovery was slow, and his sufferings very severe, as all kinds of experiments were used to prevent the joint from stiffening. In spite of every exertion, he never recovered the full use of his arm; and a visible alteration in the spirit of elasticity of his carriage resulted from the injury. He was constantly encountering accidents of minor importance; and the frequency of them, joined to a frame enfeebled from the severe illness under which he suffered during his latter years, had given rise to a certain hesitation in his movements, wherever any crowd or obstacle impeded him, which may, perhaps, in some degree, have led to that last misfortune, which to his friends and his country may well be termed irreparable.—*Biographical Memoir of Mr. Huskisson.*

Piano fortes, as well as almost every thing else, must change their fashion, "A la mode de Paris." They are now made in Boston, finished all round, so that the performer faces the company. The tops are also made to be taken off easily."

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1831.

If the editor of the Statesman means to insinuate that we have recommended the withdrawal of Mr. Clay, and sought to transfer any portion of his supporters to Mr. Wirt, he is mistaken. The nomination of Mr. Wirt is so recent, that we have not made up our mind definitively as to which of those distinguished men (Clay or Wirt) is strongest: we are looking about, and as soon as we have come to a conclusion, we will make that conclusion known to our readers. We earnestly desire the defeat of the present irresponsible and incompetent incumbent, and the election of a man fitted by education and experience for the presidentship. Whether that man be Clay, or Wirt, or Webster, is not very material. Mr. Clay, we freely admit, has very strong claims to the confidence of our country, but our conviction of the strength of his claims, and it is full, cannot induce us to support him, "without reference to his prospects," at a time when his defeat, if effected, must be effected by an event which we sincerely deprecate—the re-election of General Jackson. In ordinary times, when all the candidates for office are competent and qualified statesmen, this chivalric devotion to one man might be even praiseworthy; but at the present crisis, when the defeat of opposition can only be effected by the triumph of Gen. Jackson, we would consider such blind support as little less than criminal.

In looking about for evidences of public feeling, we noticed in the last Statesman the following article, taken from a *Clay* paper published in Philadelphia, by that well known and able politician, Stephen Simpson, and were surprised by his admission that Mr. Wirt would receive *at least seventy* votes. We say *at least* seventy votes, because it is said that he will deprive General Jackson of that many. Probably he will also deprive Mr. Clay of some. This article gives all the New England states to Mr. Clay: of these Vermont is thoroughly and decidedly anti masonic. Indeed this is so manifest, that many of the opponents of Mr. Wirt have ventured to assert that he would get *only* the vote of that state. Mr. Simpson should then have added *at least* the vote of Vermont to the seventy which Mr. Wirt will take from General Jackson.

There is no doubt that Mr. Clay has a strong party, and many zealous friends in the country.—The questions for solution are these: Is he stronger than Mr. Adams was? If not, can he be rendered stronger? We are free to confess that we think the unjust prejudice excited against him by his vote for Mr. Adams has not subsided, and will not subside, so long as it is fostered by pressing him as a candidate for the first station in the gift of the people. In this we may be mistaken, and all we ask is, that the whole matter may be coolly and dispassionately considered. Quixotism in politics may be expected and laughed at in some places, but among enlightened men it should be, and we trust will be, most assiduously guarded against. Fealty to the country should transcend personal attachments.

The field before us exhibits four Presidential candidates: Henry Clay—John C. Calhoun—Wm. Wirt—Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Clay represents the great American interests of the Eastern, Middle, and Western States. No other candidate can take the vote of the *Eastern and Western* States from Gen. Jackson. Mr. Clay's withdrawal would therefore secure the reelection of Andrew Jackson by the people.

John C. Calhoun will receive the votes of three or four Southern States; reducing Jackson's electoral vote at least 60.

Mr. Wirt will reduce the Jackson electoral vote at least 70.

Andrew Jackson is sure of no State, save Tennessee.

In addition to the Eastern and Western vote, Mr. Clay will receive the support of at least three middle states—New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

Virginia is yet equivocal. Mr. Clay appears strong, and is growing stronger in his native State every hour. The western counties give him a majority now. It remains to be seen how Mr. Wirt's nomination will operate here.—*Penn. Whig.*

We think that the election of General Jackson has been seriously injurious to the character of our country: the editor of the Statesman thinks so too. We think that the re-election of General Jackson would be an event greatly to be deplored: the editor of the Statesman thinks so too. We think it is the duty of all persons entertaining such opinions to examine and compare the talents, virtues, and relative popularity of the able and accomplished statesmen of our country, and to select as their candidate that man, whether it be Clay, Wirt, Adams or Webster, who will be most likely to avert that affliction which we and the editor of the Statesman concur in deprecating: the editor of the Statesman thinks it right to support Henry Clay, "without speculating as to his chances, and without reference to his prospects." We think that the support of a man, "without reference to his prospects," against an incumbent whose reelection is to be deplored, is more Quixotic than wise: the editor of the Statesman thinks that the support of any other man than Henry Clay, even though he possessed "talents of the first order, and a high character for moral rectitude," is more mean than patriotic.

This is a brief and correct statement of opinions entertained by the editors of the Statesman and Gazette, and our readers can judge which of us acts most wisely, consistently, and patriotically.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG: In the Gazette of the 7th instant, I observed a well written article, headed "Lance Campbell, or an Incident of Chartiers." It is known to the writer of this article, that the leading facts therein stated are substantially correct, but at the same time there are some inaccuracies.—This is not to be wondered at, when we consider that twenty years have elapsed since the circumstance transpired. Although Mr. Campbell's literary acquirements are limited, yet he is not entirely illiterate: he was taught in his youth to read and write a legible hand, and also some knowledge of arithmetic. I can inform the writer of the article above alluded to, that Mr. Campbell is still alive; that he is a respectable citizen of Smith township, Washington county, Pa.; that he owns a small farm, which he cultivates with his own hands; and that he continues to sustain that very enviable character which the writer has given him, viz: "an honest man."

Best shape for Steam Vessels.—According to the results of recently made inquiries, into the prow of least resistance for steam boats, it appears that the greatest velocity, fourteen miles an hour, was acquired by a boat modeled nearly like the bowl of a spoon, with a very raking cut-water rising up in a uniform curve, and all the curves upon the bottom regular, and without abrupt angles. But other forms had superior properties at lower velocities: in other words, the prow of least resistance at a high velocity, was not that of least resistance at a low one.

COMMUNICATED.

October 8, 1831.—A meeting of the "Plum and Wilkins Association of Teachers and Friends of Science" was held, pursuant to constitutional appointment. At the request of the President, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine, in behalf of the Association.

DUTIES OF THE DAY.

The President delivered a lecture on English Grammar.

The Secretary delivered an address, on the objects of the Association.

The Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine, in a very interesting discourse, stated his views of the present condition of schools, character of teachers, &c.; after which the following Preamble and Resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, in the opinion of this Society, the happiness and prosperity, no less than the liberty and glory of our beloved country, are involved in the judicious and proper culture of the mental faculties of the rising generation; and believing it to be an axiom in politics, that liberty cannot long exist, but on the basis of knowledge and virtue; and that in proportion as we advance in these, we rise in honor and glory among the nations of the world; and that communities, families, and individuals, are hereby qualified to enjoy the bounties of God, and to increase and perpetuate that blaze of intellectual energy which has already begun to attract the admiration of nations not enjoying the facilities which we do, for the attainment of these noble ends: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Teachers and Friends of Science here convened, deeply impressed with a sense of the great importance of the trust committed to them, are individually determined to use every means within their power to increase their own capacity of usefulness.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the morality of those to whom the care of youth is intrusted is of the first importance, (as the example of teachers is more likely to give a permanent bias to the young mind than the most forcible precept.) therefore we will individually labor, that while employed in informing the mind, we will exhibit no feeling, nor use any language, that might in any supposable way corrupt the heart.

Resolved, That as an interchange of views and opinions, on the best methods of instruction, is likely to afford facilities in promoting the great ends for which we labor, as well as create harmonious and fraternal feeling among the instructors of youth; and encouraged by the experience of the past year, we do earnestly recommend associations of this kind throughout the country.

THOMAS DAVISON, President.

LEWIS ALWARD, Secretary.

From a memorial to the legislature of Virginia, praying for the removal of the blacks, we learn that

"By the census of 1790, there were whites, east of the Blue Ridge, 314,523; blacks, 289,425—majority of whites, 25,098.

In 1800 there were blacks, 339,393; whites, 336,389—majority of blacks, 3,004.

In 1810 there were blacks, 386,942; whites, 338,553—majority of blacks, 48,389.

In 1820, there were blacks, 413,928; whites, 348,873—majority of blacks, 65,055.

In 1830, there were blacks, 457,013; whites, 375,935—majority of blacks, 81,078.

From these statements, taken from the census made out at each of the periods above referred to, it appears that the white population, with a majority of 25,098 in 1790, has been in ten years thereafter overtaken by the blacks, who at the end of that period exceeded the whites 3,004, and who now exceed them in number 71,078. It is farther made manifest that

From 1790 to 1800, the blacks increased 49,968; the whites, 21,866: gain of the blacks in the first period, 28,102.

From 1800 to 1810 the blacks increased 47,549; the whites, 2,164: gain of the blacks in the second period, 45,385.

From 1810 to 1820, the blacks increased 26,986; the whites, 10,320: gain of the blacks in third period, 16,666.

From 1820 to 1830, the blacks increased 43,085; the whites, 27,062: gain of the blacks in fourth period, 16,923.

Thus the gain of the blacks was in the first period 28,102; in second period, 45,385; in the third period, 16,666; in the fourth period, 16,023: total gain of the black on the white population for the last forty years, 106,176."

The memorials proceed to say—"In the last 40 years, the actual increase of the blacks has been 167,588, being at the rate of 4,189 per annum. An indiscriminate removal of this annual increase, would, in the course of thirty years, so diminish the evil, that thereafter, by a removal of one half of this number, for thirty years more, an almost entire destruction of the mischief would be effected."

Coffee.—We are informed, says the Boston Gazette, that the amount of Coffee now in the Custom House stores of this city, awaiting the reduction of the duty, which takes place on the first of January next, is fifty-seven thousand bags, or about eight millions five hundred thousand pounds. What quantity of Coffee is there in the Custom House stores of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston? We suspect the quantity of Coffee in this country will greatly exceed the estimate recently published in the papers: so far as Boston is concerned, we are informed that estimate falls short considerably of the quantity on hand.

The following is the estimate to which we allude, and which has been extensively circulated in the newspapers:—

Coffee estimate of the United States for 1831.—The following is believed to be as correct as a calculation of this nature would admit.

Stock on hand in the U. States, Sept. 1, 1831—

Boston and Eastern ports	35,000	bags.
New York	30,000	do.
Philadelphia	25,000	do.
Baltimore	25,000	do.
Charleston, N. Orleans, Savannah, Mobile, &c.	30,000	do.
	145,000	bags.
Estimated receipt from Sept. 1st, to March 1st.	55,000	do.
	200,000	bags.

Or at 125 lbs. per bag, 25 millions lbs.

Bank Embezzlement.—We understand that there has been recently discovered a singular and extensive fraud, which was practised on the Bank of New York as far back as 1826 and 1827. A gentleman who is now in that establishment, detected a forged balance in one of the accounts kept in 1827, and was induced by this circumstance to make a thorough investigation of the books, upon which he discovered that upwards of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS had been embezzled. The person suspected for having committed the fraud was one of the chief clerks when it was committed.

He has been absent in Europe, and resided principally in France, since he left the establishment, until about six weeks ago. From the ingenious manner in which the balances were forged, it was difficult to detect them. A warrant was issued on Saturday evening for the arrest of the accused, but he has as yet eluded the vigilance of our Police Officers.—*N. Y. Courier.*

We publish an article from the Boston Daily Advertiser, containing information brought by a vessel arrived at that port, which left Cronstadt on the 25th August, which, if correct, is of a good deal of importance. Our last date from London is the 8th of September—14 days after this vessel left Cronstadt; and from Paris, September 5—11 days after her departure. The distance from St. Petersburgh is stated in the Gazetteer to be 1400 miles. The time when this vessel left Cronstadt, is a good deal later than we have received from that region through any other channel; and, therefore, there is nothing in the news as it regards time that renders it incredible, unless it be the fact that such intelligence is usually communicated by telegraph.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

BEAUMARCHAIS CLAIM.

In the last number of the North American Review, in an article headed "Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution," is given the origin of this claim: a matter, says the writer, "not yet entirely cleared of its mystery or its embarrassment, and which was, for a long time, a prominent topic in the consideration of the foreign relations of the United States." The history of the affair amounts shortly to this.

The French Court, prevented at that time by considerations of policy from openly giving aid to the late British Colonies against the mother country, was not unwilling, nevertheless, to afford it covertly. An answer something to that effect was obscurely given to an application of M. Dumas, on behalf of the United States, to the French Ambassador at the Hague. Shortly after, Arthur Lee was waited on in London by Baron de Beaumarchais, then known only as a wit, and the author of the "Marriage de Figaro," who told Mr. Lee that he came as an agent of the French Court, with the wish of making an important communication to Congress; that the Court of France wished to send an aid to America of two hundred thousand pounds, in specie, arms and ammunition, and all they wanted was, to know through what island to make the remittance. He requested that, to give the matter the air of a mercantile transaction, a small quantity of tobacco or some other produce should be sent to Cape Francois, the place agreed on. This he repeated over and over was for cover only, not for payment, as the remittance was gratuitous.

This was in April or May, 1776, and in the August of that year Beaumarchais himself wrote a letter to the Committee of Secret Correspondence of Congress, loftily worded, and stating that he had formed a plan for aiding them, by establishing an extensive commercial house, solely for the purpose of supplying them with necessaries of every sort. The letter was signed by the fictitious name of Hartalez & Co., under which the business of the Committee with Beaumarchais was transacted. It was at first generally believed that these supplies were furnished as a subsidy by the King of France, without the intention of demanding payment. Eight cargoes were shipped in the course of 1776 and 1777, and the return made in tobacco, accordingly, bore but a small proportion to the articles sent to America. Beaumarchais, however, beginning to press for larger remittances, Doctor Franklin and Mr. Lee were directed to seek categorical information on the subject, and they were informed by the French minister that no part of the supplies had been given by the King, Beaumarchais having only been permitted to take them from the arsenals to be replaced or paid for. On this information, Congress admitted Beaumarchais's claim, to the amount of three and a half millions of livres. Difficulties, however, prevented a final settlement of accounts till 1805, when there was admitted to be due to the estate of Beaumarchais the sum of two millions seven hundred thousand livres, there being deducted the sum of one million livres, with interest from the 10th of June, 1776. The balance remaining after this deduction was paid to the heirs of Beaumarchais, who have however continued till this time to demand the payment of the deducted million, with interest from the date just mentioned.

The deduction in question was made by the U. States, because it was alleged that on the 10th of June, 1776, its amount was paid to Beaumarchais by order of Louis XVI. for the service of the United States. On the other hand, the French Government has at various times protested that this sum was applied for a secret political service, on account of the United States, and not in the purchase of any part of the supplies: and, also, that Beaumarchais had accounted for it to the King, to whom alone he was accountable. What this secret service was, is yet a mystery. Many intelligent persons believe that, notwithstanding the disclaimer of the French Government, the million was actually applied to the purchase of supplies. This, however, as the reviewer remarks, "was a very ungracious ground for Congress to take," France being entitled to say what she meant to give, and what she did not.

Our readers know that by the Convention lately concluded with France, provision is made for paying the Beaumarchais claim. The reviewer observes that he should be sorry to see the claim reduced from its amount, with interest, of five millions of livres, to one and a half, the sum reported to be adjusted by the Convention. The whole claim is justly due, having been unjustly withheld from Beaumarchais' estate in 1805.—*Balt. Amer.*

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
Washington, Oct. 21st, 1831.

Despatches from this Colony, bearing date up to the 2d of September, have been received at the Office of the Colonization Society. The affairs of the Colony are highly prosperous, and the rumor (so industriously circulated some months ago by the enemies of the Society) of a great mortality among the emigrants by the Valador, which sailed in December last, wholly unfounded. Two small children only have died out of more than eighty persons who embarked on board that vessel. The Colonial Agent is in good health, and Dr. Todsen, the Colonial Physician, who has been severely indisposed, is fast recovering his strength. Both these gentlemen have shown most commendable zeal and good judgment in the discharge of their respective duties. The native tribes are seeking the protection and submitting to the laws of the Colony. The country, to a considerable distance in the interior, has been explored and found to promise, in most parts, success to the industry of the Colonists. No less than forty-six vessels have visited Monrovia during the last year, twenty-one of which were American. Indeed, every thing in the intelligence just received seems to indicate that Providence is opening before the free people of color in our country a rich inheritance in the land of their ancestors, and inviting the American People to aid, with the powers and resources of the Nation, the great, humane, and Christian work in which the Society is engaged. Ample extracts from these despatches may be expected in the next African Repository.

FROM LIBERIA.

By the Hilarity, arrived at Philadelphia, from Monrovia, we have received some numbers of the Liberia Herald, to the 22d of August.

The most important article which we observe in these papers, is the peremptory contradiction of the reported mortality in the Colony. Our readers will recollect that, some two or three months ago, it was stated, on the authority of Captain Waters, of the Fredonia, from Port Prays, that the Henry Eckford had brought intelligence from Liberia of the death of *sixty-five* of the eighty-four emigrants who went out in the Valador. The Liberia Herald of the 22d August, contradicts this report, and states that so far from its being true, only *two* of the emigrants by the Valador had died, and both of these were children.

The small agency schooner Montserado, Captain William Thompson, was captured by pirates on the coast, and the officers and crew kept in irons. The M. was plundered, and then destroyed.

The fine schooner lately built at Baltimore for the Colony, and which has just sailed for Liberia, armed with one long 12 pounder and two swivels, will enable the Colonial Agent to carry on his coasting trade hereafter with safety, and without the fear of molestation from the picaroons which infest the African coast. Why our government has for a year or two past withdrawn all our cruisers from that coast, and left the suppression of the slave trade entirely to the English, we are unable to tell. It may have been accidental. But so it is.

It is interesting to observe in full and prosperous action, on the shores of the benighted continent of Africa, the elements of free government, and the accompaniments of christianity and civilization—political elections, churches, schools, the press. In reading, in the Herald of Aug. 22, the list of nominations of candidates for office, we could imagine that we were looking at an American newspaper. The following are the nominations for the various offices of the Colony:—

For Vice Agent.—A. D. Williams, J. C. Barbour, G. R. M'Gill.

For Councillors.—Joseph Shiphard, John Lewis, Sen., Abraham Cheesman, Jonathan James.

For High Sheriff.—Joseph J. Roberts, Alexander B. Henderson, Joshua Stewart, Francis Devany.

For Treasurer.—J. D. Preston.

For Committee of Health.—John J. Chavers, Charles Butler.

For Committee of Agriculture.—Benjamin Johnson, George Mason.—*National Intelligencer.*

POLAND.

The following is the address of Skrzynecki, on resigning the command of the Polish Army:

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Head-Quarters of Bolinow.
WARSAW, Aug. 13.

"Soldiers!—Called by the choice of the nation and your confidence, to exercise the Command-in-Chief over you in the sacred cause of our country, I shared at your head in all the glorious privations and dangers to which you have been exposed. Far from all feeling of self-love, I never sought the power which was confided to me; I accepted it, and have hitherto exercised it. Though I was sensible that it was accompanied with many and great difficulties, it was not my intention to yield to those difficulties, but was resolved to be the first to give the example of that perseverance of which we have so much need in our present situation.

A deputation, named by the Diet, found it advantageous for the good of the country to confide the chief command of the army to other hands.—While I submit with resignation to this interference, I will address you for the last time, to testify to you the entire esteem with which I am filled for your bravery, your devotedness and your zeal.—Your country judges, by what you have hitherto done, of what it may expect from you in future.—The commander whom the representatives of the nation have placed over you, is already known to you by his bravery and his resolution, since, by overcoming the greatest difficulties, he saved your comrades from that destruction which, for a less resolute man, would have been inevitable. Let us surround him with the confidence and affection his merits deserve. Implicit confidence, obedience—obedience, the first virtue of a soldier of every rank, will be a powerful support on our side to the new commander; and I, who had the honor to be at your head, may now be allowed to aspire to another, that of fighting in your ranks, and giving you an example of the discipline which I have hitherto required of you, and to which I will, with you, willingly submit.

Soldiers! let us always unite magnanimity and prudence with courage and zeal, and with God's help Poland will still rise from its ruin—Poland forever!

"The commander-in-chief of the armed National force, SKRZYNECKI."

Italy.—This lovely and devoted land appears, by the last advices, to be in that deplorable situation, which the wish to be free, without the power, will ever produce. A letter from Italy to the editors of the Courier Francaise, contains these words—"We design to oppose a *cold* but persevering resistance to our tyrants." Alas, for Italy! when the *vis inertiæ* is her only power! M.

MECHANICS IN EUROPE.

In England, it is exceedingly difficult for a mechanic to get what is called a settlement, in any town except that in which he was born or where he served an apprenticeship. The object of imposing these restrictions is to enforce on each parish the maintenance of its native poor; and the resort of mechanics from place to place is permitted only on conditions, with which many of them are unable to comply. The consequence is they are obliged to stay where they were born; where perhaps there are already more than can work: and from the decline of the place, even the established artisans want employment. Chained to such a spot, where chance and necessity have bound him, the young man thinks himself but half free. He is thwarted in a chance of a pursuit for life, and obliged to take up with an employment against his preference, because there is no opening in any other. He is depressed in his own estimation, because he finds himself unprotected in society. The least evil likely to befal him is, that he drags along a discouraged and unproductive existence.—He more naturally falls into dissipation and vice, or enlists in the Army or Navy; while the place of his nativity is gradually becoming a decayed and finally a rotten borough, and as such, enables some rich nobleman to send two members to parliament, to make laws against combinations of workmen.

In other countries, similar institutions exist, imposing oppressive burdens on the mechanical classes. I refer now more particularly to the corporations, guilds, or crafts, as they are called: that is, the companies formed by the members of a particular trade. These exist, with great privileges, in every part of Europe; in Germany, there are some features in the institution, as it seems to me, peculiarly oppressive.

The different crafts in that country are incorporations recognized by law, governed by usages of great antiquity, with a fund to defray the corporate expenses, and, in each considerable town, a house of entertainment is selected as the house of call, or harbor, as it is styled, of each particular craft.—Thus you see, in the German towns, a number of taverns indicated by their signs, as the Masons' Harbor, the Blacksmith's Harbor, &c. No one is allowed to set up as a master workman in any trade, unless he is admitted as a freeman or member of the craft; and such is the stationary condition of most parts of Germany, that I understand that no person is admitted as a master workman in any trade, except to supply the place of some one deceased or retired from business. When such a vacancy occurs, all those desirous of being permitted to fill it, present a piece of work, executed as well as they are able to do it, which is called their master-piece, being offered to obtain the place of a master workman.

Nominally, the best workman gets the place; you will conceive, that, in reality, some kind of favoritism must generally decide it. Thus every man is obliged to all the chances of a popular election, whether he shall be allowed to work for his bread; and that too in a country where the people are not permitted to have any agencies in choosing their rulers. But the restraints on journeymen, in that country, are still more oppresive. As soon as the years of apprenticeship have expired, the young *mechanic is obliged*, in the phrase of the country, to *wander for three years*. For this purpose, he is furnished by the master of the craft in which he has served his apprenticeship with a duly authenticated wandering book, with which he goes forth to seek employment. In whatever city he arrives, on presenting himself, with this credential, at the house or harbor of the craft in which he has served his time, he is allowed gratis a day's food and a night's lodging. If he wishes to get employment in that place, he is assisted in procuring it. If he does not wish to, or fails in the attempt, he must pursue his wandering; and this lasts for three years, before he can be any where admitted as a master.

I have heard it argued that this system had the advantage of circulating knowledge from place to place, and imparting to the young artisans the fruits of travel and intercourse with the world. But, however beneficial traveling may be, when undertaken by those who have the taste and capacity to profit by it, I cannot but think that to compel every young man, who has just served out his time, to leave his home, in the manner I have described, must bring his habits and morals into peril, and be regarded rather as a hardship than as an advantage. There is no sanctuary of virtue like home.—*Everett.*

New Jersey Election.—The Newark Sentinel of Saturday contains returns from all of the counties, which show that there will be a *tie* in both branches of the Legislature. The House consists of 50 members, 25 of whom are National Republicans, and 25 for Jackson. The Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are National Republicans, and seven for Jackson. Last year the Jackson party had a majority of 20 in joint ballot.

From the Picton Observer, of October 5.

Royal William steam packet.—This fine ship reached our harbor on the morning of Friday last, after encountering in her passage from Halifax a dreadful gale of wind.

Her qualities as a sea boat, as well as the power and efficiency of her engines, have passed through an exceedingly severe ordeal, and we are happy to announce that their excellence has been most completely established.

We have been informed by Captain Jones* that during twenty-eight years at sea, he never experienced a tempest of greater severity than that of Wednesday last, with the single exception of the hurricane in which the Acorn sloop of war foundered, on her passage from Bermuda for Halifax, when it will be remembered he was master of the Hussar frigate. He further stated that on no occasion has he known any vessel to ride a storm so safely or so comfortably as the Royal William.

Similar testimony was borne by the pilot, an old man-of-war's man, who declared his decided preference for the steam packet, to either King's ship or merchantman, and the gentlemen passengers were both unanimous and liberal in their praises of the steamer in the gale.

Much apprehension was doubtless felt on her account, and it must prove satisfactory to her proprietors, as well as to the provinces for whose advantage she is especially designed, that such a safe and comfortable conveyance has been provided for the public. We are aware that a strong prejudice against steam navigation in the open sea exists, not merely among the ladies, who are naturally becoming timid, nor with *petit maitres* of gentlemen, not more courageous; but likewise among old voyagers, nay even regular sons of Neptune. The result of the Royal William's last trip, will, however, remove much of the ill founded fears they entertained, and if it does not entirely destroy the prejudice, it must at least inspire full confidence as regards this splendid vessel.

* Captain Jones is an officer of the British Navy.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Vermont Election.—The Legislature of Vermont commenced a session on Thursday last. In the House of Representatives a Speaker and Clerk pro tem. were chosen, and a committee appointed, who examined and reported a statement of the votes for Governor, &c. The result is, as has been heretofore stated, that there is no choice of Governor nor Lt. Governor, and that the Anti-Masonics have the Council. We learn by a gentleman from Montpelier, that on Friday forenoon there were eight unsuccessful ballotings for Speaker of the House. The Anti-Masonic votes were for Mr. Smith, and ranged from 100 to 105; the votes of the National Republicans, not Anti-Masons, were for Mr. Kellogg, 67, and the Jackson votes were for Mr. Height, 40.

The Anti-Masons have not quite a majority in the House, but will have in joint votes with the Council; and will possess the power over all appointments made by joint vote, which are said to be numerous.—*Boston Centinel.*

Vermont.—The Anti-Masonic party has completely triumphed in Vermont, and the whole government is in their possession. William A. Palmer is elected Governor; Lebbeus Edgerton, Lieut. Governor; John Phelps, John S. Pettybone, Samuel C. Loveland, Zimri Howe, Daniel Cobb, Nathan Leavenworth, Samuel S. Phelps, Henry F. Janes, Joseph H. Brainard, Benj. F. Deming, Jasper Robinson, Richard Graves, Councillors. All these were the anti-masonic candidates. The Anti-Masonic Council ticket succeeded by an average vote of 15,015; the Clay Council ticket averaged about 12,800; and the Jackson, 6,200. The official canvass of votes given by the people, for Governor, was for Wm. A. Palmer, 15,158; Heman Allen, 12,990; Ezra Meech, 6,158—and the vote of the Legislature, (being the ninth ballot,) which gave Mr. Palmer, 114; Allen, 36; Meech, 42; and Crafts, 35. Majority for Palmer, 1.

Appointments by the Governor.

James M. Linnard, of Philadelphia, to be one of the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, in the room of James S. Stevenson, deceased.

Frederick Hambright, of Lancaster, to be one of the Appraisers of Damages on the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad, in the place of the Hon. Wm. Ramsey, deceased.

The Hon. John Randolph, our Minister to Russia, has arrived at New York, in the Hannibal, from London. He has been absent something more than 15 months—eleven days time he passed at the Russian capital, and the remainder, (deducting what was consumed in traveling,) in England. Perhaps the impertinent curiosity of some people may induce them to inquire what good he has done in the mean time? to which the only answer that our ingenuity can devise, is, *he has escaped the cholera*, and perhaps spared his government some cause of embarrassment with that of Russia, by his non-residence at St. Petersburgh.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Malays.—Capt. Gillos, of the Delphos, who arrived at Salem, on Saturday last, from Sumatra, and who visited several of the Malacca ports, states that the Malays were living in continual fear of punishment for their attack on the Friendship.—They were daily expecting a visit from an American man of war; and the inhabitants of Qualah Battoo were once thrown into the greatest consternation by the appearance off the port of a French corvette, with the tri-colored flag. They mistook her for an American, and immediately fled into the country, with such valuables as they could carry with them.

At the other ports, Capt. G. was told that if the outrage at Qualah Battoo was suffered to pass unrevenged, no American vessel would be safe hereafter on any part of the coast, as the natives are restrained from the commission of any atrocity, only by the fear of consequences.

A letter from Cronstadt, dated 24th August, remarks:—"It is said the French Ambassador has left the Russian Court; however, you will probably know more of the situation of the Continent than I can. It looks squally."

Messrs. Carey & Lea have reprinted, in an octavo volume, from the London edition, the Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, by an American gentleman, which we have heretofore particularly noticed as a valuable work.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Fancy Street Sweeping.—There is no occupation so humble that it affords no opportunity for the display of superior talent. The following dialogue took place between two sweeps in Washington street:—

George. Well, Jonn, how have you been since you left our master-rein?

John. Oh, roving about: how does Waggins get along now—does he improve much?

George. Why, he gets along pretty well with plain sweeping, but when he comes to the *fancy-work*, such as sweeping round lamp posts and corners, somehow or other, he hasn't got the knack on't.—*Boston Transcript.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. JOHN WOODS, to Miss ELIZABETH BONER.

STEVENS ON PLEADING, 2d American edition, with large additions, by Francis J. Troubat. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., No. 73 Wood street. Oct 28—2

A PARTNER WANTED.—A respectable person, who writes a neat hand, and will advance a small cash capital in profitable, respectable and safe cash business, will hear of a desirable and permanent situation, by calling at the Agency Office, No. 63 Fourth street, between Wood and Market streets. Oct 28—1

CABINET LIBRARY, NO. 3, Containing "Autobiography of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.," just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street. Oct 25—2

FOR RENT!

A FIRST RATE STAND FOR BUSINESS—Possession to be given on 1st April next. And FOR SALE, 300,000 Hard Burnt Bricks.

Oct 28—3t DAVID GREER.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JOSEPH HOOVER, who left the city of Lancaster in the summer of 1826, went to Pittsburgh, and in the spring of 1827 left Pittsburgh and went on board of a steam boat intending to go to St. Louis, (Missouri,) since that time nothing has been heard of him. He is a butcher by trade, and about 25 years of age. He has a considerable sum of money to receive, which is in the hands of the undersigned, guardian of said Joseph Hoover; therefore any information respecting him will be thankfully received by GODFRIED ZAHM.

October 28, 1831—3t. *City of Lancaster.*

CLERK WANTED.—A young man, producing satisfactory references, and writing a plain and neat hand, is wanted for a respectable grocery store. A reasonable salary will be given. Apply forthwith at the Agency Office, No 63 4th street, between Wood and Market streets.—Oct28

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22 for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4,440
30	1,000	30,000
50	500	25,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	25,580
11475	10	114,750
34220 tickets		$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 25

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

October 28, 1831

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102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34,220 Tickets		$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

October 28, 1831.

WANTED,

At N. Holmes' Exchange Office,

NO. 33 MARKET STREET.

OLD Bank of Steubenville and Westmoreland Bank Notes, at 25 per cent. discount. Also, $1000 in Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, at York, from 3 to 4 per cent. discount.—New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont Bank Notes wanted at the lowest rates of exchange. The highest premium given for English Sovereigns, Doubloons, and French Gold. Holders of any of the above notes or gold will find it their interest to call at No. 33 Market street, before they dispose of them, and ascertain the rates of exchange. Sept 30—2m

FOR SALE!

THE THREE LOTS AND DWELLING HOUSE in Lawrenceville, adjoining the farm of Mr. Ewalt. The house is two story and a frame, built and finished in the best manner, and the whole presents as desirable a situation as any in this neighborhood. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Allegheny-Town.

ARCHIBALD LAMONT.

October 11—w3t

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, FOR 1832.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., No. 73 Wood street, "*The Atlantic Souvenir, for 1832*; embellished with 12 splendid engravings." Also, "*The Token, for 1832*, with 20 Splendid Engravings." October 25.—3t

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,

March 11—tf Fourth street.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

THE highest price will be paid, at all times, for FLAX-SEED, delivered at our Oil-Mill, in Bayardstown, or at our warehouse, No. 84 Front street, Pittsburgh.

M'KEE, CLARKE & CO.

August 26, 1831—w2mo

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver-road. DAVID SHIELDS.

May 13, 1831—6mF

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation: on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary*.

☞ The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD.
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

MUSIC.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes at
PETERS' MUSICAL REPOSITORY,
NO. 9 FIFTH STREET,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET ST'TS.

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, a splendid assortment of PIANO FORTES, from the manufactories of R. & W. Nunns and Loud & Brothers, consisting of Upright, Square, Round Cornered, and Unichord Piano Fortes. Also, an extensive assortment of Flutes, Clarionets, Violins, Violoncellos, Bassoons Guitars, Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, &c. &c. together with every article in the musical line.

The above Instruments have all been *selected* by the *subscriber*, and are confidently offered as being superior in beauty, durability, tone, and equality of touch, to any before offered in this market.

N. B.—Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones.

W. C. PETERS.

October 4, 1831—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FOR SALE,

A COMPLETE IRON FOUNDRY, *with all the machinery, tools, &c.*, for steam engine building, a large assortment of *patterns, two brass furnaces, two saw-mills*, three smithshops, two pattern maker's shops, and lots and houses for six families. The situation is in the interior of Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated on the banks of a large navigable river, and near the Pennsylvania canal. The custom now enjoyed by the establishment is very good. Several approved steam engines have been built at it, and the prospect is flattering that a very lucrative business can be done in the steam engine line. The saw-mills have more calls for lumber than can be met, and the navigation to tide is seldom interrupted, if an overplus of lumber would be on hand.

The proprietors not being sufficiently acquainted with steam engine building, induces them to offer the *whole* for sale, or will dispose of the *one half* to a person who is *thoroughly* acquainted with that business. None need however apply for a part of the establishment, unless his recommendations are acceptable to the present proprietors.

For terms apply at the office of the "Pittsburgh Gazette." Oct 4—w3

SAM'L STEVENSON,
No. 59, Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening a new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

London Blue, Black and Citron Cloths;
Sup. Olive, Green and Dark Mixt do.;
" Blue, Black and Oxford Mixt Cassimeres;
" Brown, Blue and Gray Satinets;
Dark Valencia and Toilinet Vestings;
Rose, Whitney, Mackinaw and Point Blankets;
Scarlet, Yellow, Green and White Flannels;
Black and Colored Ratinets and Bombazets;
Sup. Black English and French Bombazines;
" French and Engl. Bl'k and col'd Merinos;
Merino and Cashmere Shawls;
Valencia and Prussian do.;
Worsted, Merino and Lamb's Wool Hosiery;
Sup. French Chintz and Fall Ginghams;
Camlet and Tartan Plaids;
Sup. Gauze and Fancy Set Ribbons;
" Bl'k Lustring and Gro. de Naples Silk;
" Gros de Berlin, Gros de Zan, and Gros de Ta. Silk, plain and figured;
" Col'd Mantua and Florence Silk;
" Fancy Gauze Handk'fs and Scarfs;
" Thibet do.;
" Black and Col'd Mode and Satins, &c.

☞ Also, a general assortment of Trimmings for Steam Boats, such as Moreens, Fringes, Counterpanes, &c. &c. Oct 4—7t

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -	24
Oil Painting, - - -	40
French, - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

CALDWELL & ERNEST,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THOS. L. CALDWELL.
Sept 13—2mo FREDERIC B. ERNEST.

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly,

D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 20

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS!

At the Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that a splendid exhibition of ARTIFICIAL FIRE WOKKS, *on principles entirely new*, have been prepared at great labor and expense, and will be exhibited *every evening, at half past eight o'clock*, in the Lecture Room of Lambdin's Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. corner of Market and Fourth st's. This exhibition being produced entirely by illumination, is devoid of the smell, smoke, or other unpleasant and dangerous effects of those of the usual kind. It is believed that the citizens of this city have never had an opportunity of witnessing so splendid an exhibition. Admittance 25 cents.

September 2—tf

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices. Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1¼ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers. All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, hatter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS,
E. TROVILLO.

Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,
AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York. Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid*. August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.
Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and afterbeing with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names of the manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1		
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware	½ to 1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Duty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT. A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.